PROYECTO REDES

FUNDAMENTOS DE REDES

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PUNTO 1









Carga de datos

Csv a matríz

Se leen los datos del csv a una matríz de listas



Tahoe código

Reno

Código de optimización tipo tahoe



Reno código

Tahoe

Código de optimización tipo reno



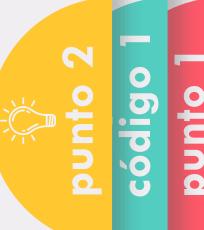


PUNTO 2



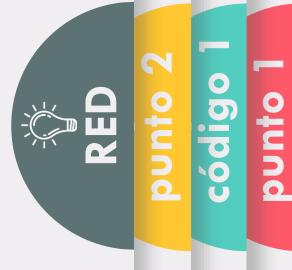












Revisar

Del primer punto revisar la diapositiva ("Código 1"). La carga de archivos, la impementación tahoe y la implementación reno

- Del segundo punto revisar procedimiento general: Tablas y Cálculo de la Longitud de Cola.

IMPORTANTE

Para poder acceder a las diapostivas con la información dar click o ctrl +enter en los botones:



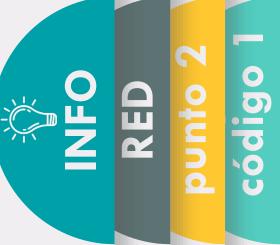


Para ir a la diapositiva o para regresar a cada una respectivamente

Drive

Link con los archivos
.py con los que
desarrollamos el
proyecto:

https://drive.google. com/drive/folders/1 nXEeZPCLOO7WpG 3wHlgdlKpB7UalQh hd?usp=sharing



Algorithm 1 Tahoe

```
ventana = max valor de congestion
ssthresh = ventana/2
for paquete in paquetes:
       menor = congestion < ventana
       if paquete[ack] not exist and congestion < ssthresh and menor:
              congestion = congestion + 1
       elif paquete[ack] not exist and congestion >= ssthresh and menor:
              congestion = congestion + (1/congestion)
       elif paquete[ack] exist and menor:
              congestion = 1
       elif not menor:
              pass
```

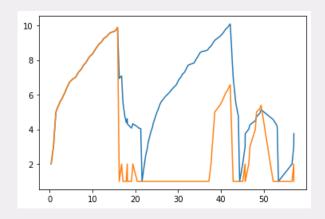


Algorithm 2 Reno

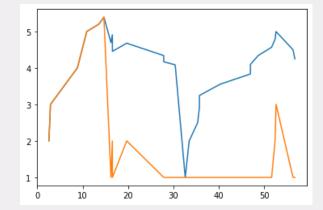
```
ventana = max valor de congestion
ssthresh = ventana/2
for paquete in paquetes:
         menor = congestion < ventana
         if paquete[ack] not exist and congestion < ssthresh and menor:
                   congestion = congestion + 1
         elif paquete[ack] not exist and congestion >= ssthresh and menor:
                   congestion = congestion + (1/congestion)
         elif paquete[ack] exist and repetidos < 3 and menor:
                   repetidos[ack] += 1
                   ssthrersh = congestion/2
                   congestion = sstresh + 3
         elif paquete[ack] exist and repetidos == 3:
                   congestion = 1
                   repetidos[ack] += 1
         elif paquete[ack] exist and repetidos > 3 and menor:
                   congestion = congestion + (1/congestion)
                   repetidos[ack] += 1
         elif not menor:
                   pass
```



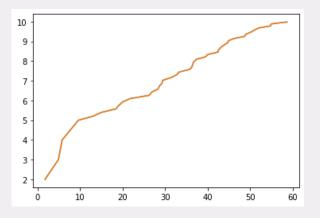
Gráficas



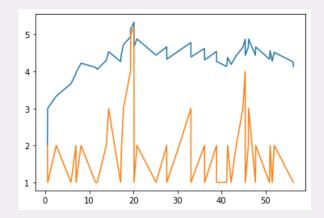
from IP("81.131.67.131") to IP("210.146.64.4")



from IP("81.131.67.131") to IP("213.19.160.190")



from IP("81.131.67.131") to IP("211.28.6.30")





from IP("81.131.67.131") to IP("38.115.4.204")



```
def cargar(datos):
    # Se cargan los datos
    matriz = [] #Matríz de datos
    archivo = open(datos, 'r') #Se abre el archivo
    linea = archivo.readline().replace('\n','')#Se lee la primera linea
    linea = archivo.readline().replace('\n','')#Se lee la primera linea
    while len(linea) > 0:
        linea = linea.split(',')
        if linea[2] == '"81.131.67.131"' and linea[3] == '"211.28.6.30"':
            matriz.append(linea)
        linea = archivo.readline().replace('\n','')#Se vuelve a leer la linea
        archivo.close()
    return matriz
```





```
def tahoe(matriz):
    congestiones =[]
    tiempos = []
    acks = []
    congestion = 1
    ventana = 10
   ssthresh = 5
    for i in range(len(matriz)):
        ack = matriz[i][7]
        rtt = float(matriz[i][1])
        if ack == 0:
            acks = []
        if ack not in acks and congestion < ssthresh and congestion < ventana:
            congestion = congestion + 1
            congestiones.append(congestion)
        elif ack not in acks and congestion >= ssthresh and congestion < ventana:
            congestion = congestion + (1/congestion)
            congestiones.append(congestion)
        elif ack in acks:
            congestion = 1
            congestiones.append(congestion)
        elif congestion >= ventana:
            congestiones.append(congestion)
        tiempos.append(rtt)
        acks.append(ack)
    plt.plot(tiempos, congestiones)
```





```
let reno(matriz):
   congestiones =[]
  tiempos = []
  acks = []
  num = []
  congestion = 1
   ventana = 10
   ssthresh = 5
  repetidos = 0
  contador = 0
  for i in range(len(matriz)):
       ack = matriz[i][7]
      rtt = float(matriz[i][1])
       if ack == 0:
          acks = []
       if ack not in acks and congestion < ssthresh and congestion < ventana:
           congestion = congestion + 1
           congestiones.append(congestion)
          repetidos = 0
       elif ack not in acks and congestion >= ssthresh and congestion < ventana:
           congestion = congestion + (1/congestion)
           congestiones.append(congestion)
          repetidos = 0
       elif ack in acks and repetidos == 3:
           congestion = 1
          repetidos += 1
           congestiones.append(congestion)
```

```
congestiones.append(congestion)
    elif ack in acks and repetidos > 3 and congestion < ventana:
        congestion = congestion + (1/congestion)
        repetidos += 1
        congestiones.append(congestion)
    elif ack in acks and repetidos < 3:
        repetidos += 1
        ssthresh = congestion/2
        congestion = ssthresh + 3
        congestiones.append(congestion)
    elif congestion >= ventana:
        congestiones.append(congestion)
   contador += 1
   num.append(contador)
    tiempos.append(rtt)
   acks.append(ack)
plt.plot(tiempos, congestiones)
```



Algorithm

Tablas

```
tabla = [[], [], [], []]
mu = 1bd/rho
for fila in range(len(matriz)): # Se recorren las filas de la matríz
    # Se calcula el tiempo de transmisión total
    tt = matriz[fila][1]/mu
    if fila == 0: # Se analiza si es el primer dato
        # Se agrega el tiempo de inicio
        tabla[1].append(matriz[fila][0])
        tabla[3].append(tt) # Tiempo en que termina la transmisión
   # Si el fin de transmisión
    elif tabla[3][fila-1] > matriz[fila][0]:
        tabla[1].append(tabla[3][fila-1])
        tabla[3].append(tt+tabla[3][fila-1])
    else:
        tabla[1].append(matriz[fila][0])
        tabla[3].append(matriz[fila][0]+tt)
    tabla[0].append(matriz[fila][0])
    tabla[2].append(tt)
```

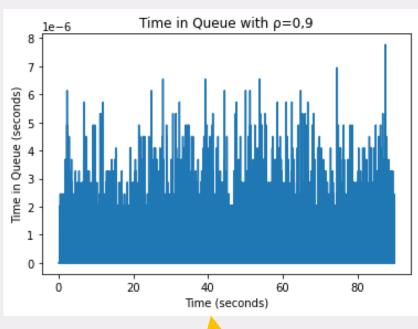


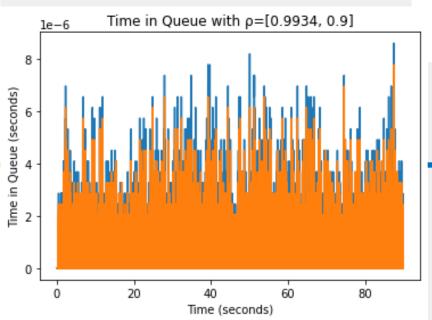
Algorithm Longitud de Cola

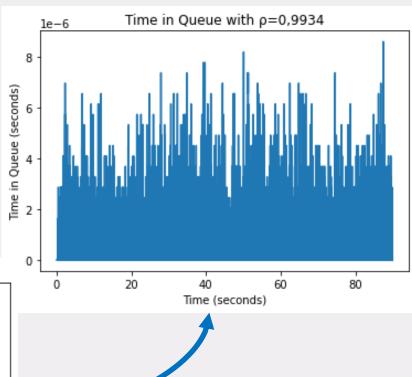
```
"""Paso 3. Calcular lista de 0,1,-1 por paquete"""
lst = []
for i in range(len(tabla[0])):
   if tabla[0][i] == tabla[1][i]:
       lst.append((tabla[0][i], 0, matriz[i][1]))
   else:
       lst.append((tabla[0][i], 1, matriz[i][1]))
       lst.append((tabla[1][i], -1, matriz[i][1]))
lst.sort(key=lambda x: x[0])
                              """Paso 5. Calcular Qlen en cada toma"""
                              Wlen = []
                              times = []
                              cont = 0
                              for i in range(len(lst)):
                                  cont += lst[i][1] # Suma 0, 1 o -1
                                  times.append(lst[i][0])
                                  Wlen.append(cont/lbd) # cont = Qlen
```



Gráficas Sin aplicar AQM









Algorithm Random Early Detection



```
def RED(lst, minT, thresh, maxProb) -> list:
            mtx = [[1st[0][0], 1st[0][2]]]
            counter = lst[0][1]
            total = []
            avgQlen = 0
            numdiscarted = 0
            for i in range(1,len(lst)):
                counter += lst[i][1]
                if len(total) < thresh:</pre>
                     total.append(counter)
                 else:
                     total.append(counter)
                     del total[0]
                 avgQlen = sum(total)/thresh
                if lst[i][1] != -1:
                     # Cuando es -1 el tiempo (es de llegada) no se tiene en cuenta para la matr
                     if avgQlen < minT:</pre>
                         mtx.append([lst[i][0], lst[i][2]]) #tiempo, bytes
                     elif avgQlen > minT + thresh:
                         pass # Se descarta
                         numdiscarted += 1
                     else:
                         probability = maxProb*(1 - (minT + thresh - avgQlen)/thresh) # Fórmula
                         num = randint(1, 100)/100 # número aleatorio entre 0.01 y 1
                         if num < probability:</pre>
                             pass # Se descarta
                             numdiscarted += 1
                         else:
                             mtx.append([[lst[i][0], lst[i][2]])
            print(f"RED -> Elements discarted = {numdiscarted}")
            return mtx
```

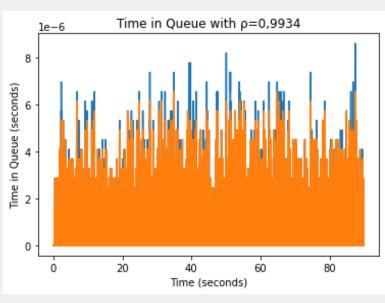




Gráficas Aplicando AQM=RED

Time in Queue with ρ=0,9934

maxProbability





threshold = 10

minThresh = 5

Parámetros:

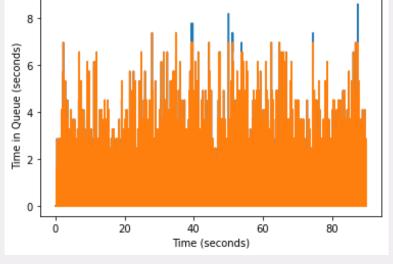
maxProbability =

25%

Descartados:

553

maxProbability = 1%



Parámetros:

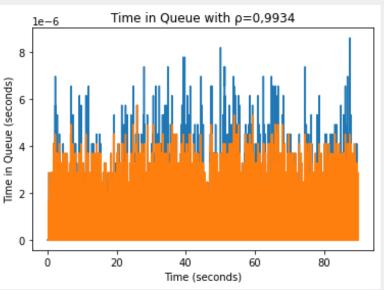
minThresh = 5

le-6

threshold = 10



110



Parámetros:

minThresh = 5

threshold = 10

maxProbability = 100%

Paquetes Descartados:

1917

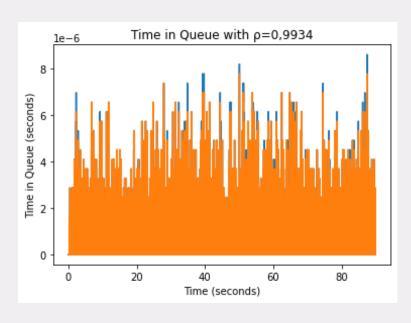






Gráficas 2 Aplicando AQM=RED

threshold



Parámetros:

minThresh = 5

threshold = 20

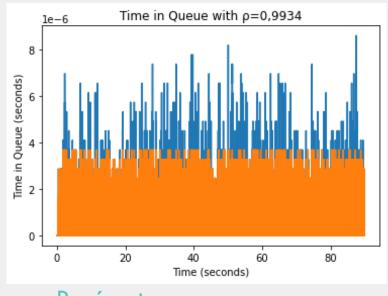
maxProbability =

25%



188

25%



Parámetros:

minThresh = 5

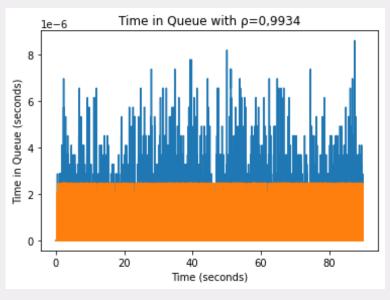
threshold = 3

maxProbability =

Paquetes

Descartados:

3181



Parámetros:

minThresh = 5

threshold = 1

maxProbability = 25%

Paquetes Descartados: 6528

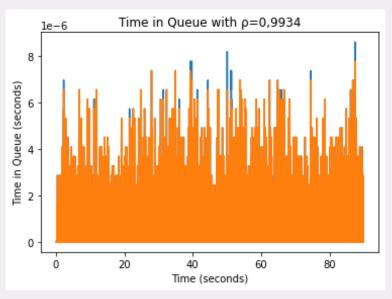






Gráficas 3 Aplicando AQM=RED

minThresh



Parámetros:

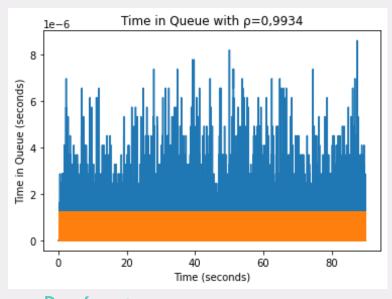
minThresh = 10

threshold = 10

Paquetes Descartados:

63

maxProbability = 25%



Parámetros:

minThresh = 2

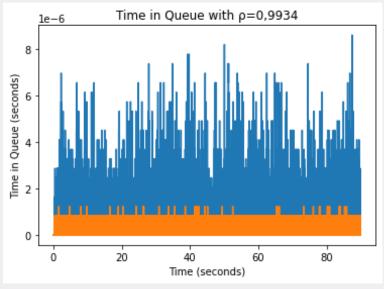
threshold = 1

maxProbability = 1%

Descartados:

Paquetes

17797



Parámetros:

minThresh = 2

threshold = 1

maxProbability = 100%

Paquetes Descartados:

28028

